



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

There are but few men, at this day, prominent before the public, in a legislative capacity, who can at all compare with the leading statesmen of our country twenty years ago. We purposely limit the time—because it would be ludicrous to attempt a parallel with those who made their mark in their country's history before that period. The standard of men has been lowered, the requirements lessened, the influence of mere miserable faction increased. Who now recognizes the truth of the noble sentiment of the French historian, that "a man is not a great citizen only to please the people; but to defend, serve, and, frequently, to resist them," when "madness rules the hour." Why, to entertain and to act upon this principle, would be considered by the politicians of our times as something almost beyond their ideas of possibility! And, yet, it has been the doctrine of every truly great man, and every true patriot, who has lived in stormy and troublous times, in every country, where liberty and free Constitutional principles were ever contended for. A true statesman and an honest legislator, is one who is a counselor, and advisor, not a tool and a slave. He knows the distinction between representing a free constituency, and being an instrument of faction!

The vilest accusations continue to be made in some of the Radical presses against the Chief Justice. He is accused of dishonesty and corruption in their worst forms—a Judge seeking to procure a verdict from a jury in a case before him, by tampering with them out of Court! And, this, without the slightest ground for the charge—without a scintilla of evidence to support the allegation! Low, indeed, must be the condition of things in this country, when such calumnies and slanders are listened to with any degree of patience, or when the slanders are not shamed into silence—to say the least. There has been nothing like this since the foundation of the government.

Mr. Harlan, in the Senate, yesterday, positively denied the truth of the statement made in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun (which we copied yesterday) relative to telegraphic dispatches between himself and Bishop Simpson, concerning the vote of Mr. Willey on the impeachment. Washington correspondents should be more careful about giving currency to the reports in Washington, than they are—though we have no doubt that the correspondent of the Sun was imposed upon by some one upon whom he thought he could rely. The story was a laughable one—and it is remarked that when it was read, "Mr. Willey was observed to smile, for the first time, perhaps, in his Senatorial career."

This is what the New York Tribune thinks of the "situation" of the impeachment affair: "The eleventh was deliberately, and we doubt not, judiciously, selected as the article that would command most votes. This failing, all fail. There may be those who deem it wise and well to admit Senators from the reconstructed States, and force a verdict of guilty by their votes; but we cannot concur. It might have been well to defer the impeachment until those States should be represented in the Senate; but having initiated it, we think it would not do to admit new Senators to vote upon it after the testimony was taken and the argument closed."

It is probable that the belief generally entertained throughout the country, that the impeachment matter is virtually at an end, will contribute very much to peace and quietness, and the subsidence of political excitement in all quarters of the land. If any "fuss" is made, any clamor raised, any attempt at disturbances, any effort to create additional ill-will, it will be by the blatant and disappointed Radical leaders themselves, who have been predicting that acquittal would be prejudicial to orders. They are now the only mischief makers.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig from Caroline county strongly advises the people living in the country against spending more time than is absolutely necessary at places of public resort to hear political discussions, and to talk politics. He thinks the people have made up their minds—and will act when the time comes. But still, it is proper that occasionally the people should be addressed, and urged not to be lukewarm in their determination. A good speech now and then does good.

Geo. Wilkes, of the New York Spirit of the Times, impudently charges the Chief Justice with "devoting himself to the corruption of Senators," and the Washington Chronicle charges a Senator who voted not guilty, with corruption, because "he was seen in conversation with a leading member of the whiskey ring, a few minutes before he went into the Senate on Saturday." That "whiskey ring," it is probable, includes some who voted guilty!

Thaddeus Stevens, yesterday, after losing patience at listening to a running debate about sending a subpoena for a witness to be sent before the Impeachment Managers, called out, "all this is more twaddle—move the previous question." The amount of "twaddle" in the House of Representatives, is, indeed, immense.

The Constitution of Arkansas, adopted under Congressional legislation, is said to provide that the white people shall be compelled by law to send their children to the schools to be established under the Radical code of affairs, "without regard to race or color."

Henry D. Cooke, the Washington banker, has accepted the position of treasurer of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. It will be remembered that this association now owns and controls Mount Vernon.

One of the most laughable of the various manufactured "conspiracies" of the present times, is the latest one, called "The Lawyers' conspiracy." This is the "production" of Mr. Geo. Wilkes, of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times—now in high leather, with the Radical leaders—who but he—and is detailed in the Washington Chronicle. The charge is bottomed upon the refusal of the best lawyers in the Senate to follow the dictation of Sumner, Stevens, & Co. We are gravely told that the design of these dreadful "conspirators," is "the subversion of the Constitution by the machinery of precedents."—This certainly is an artful plot! The "machinery of precedents!" Glycine—Gunpowder—Mosby—Gen. Thomas—all fall into total insignificance when compared with this daring attempt on the part of the "Lawyer's Conspiracy."

The New York Journal of Commerce says there was a better feeling in business circles on Saturday after the news from Washington became known, and if all the articles had been voted on at once there would have been a very decided buoyancy. Some fears of a future revival of the difficulty temper the exhilarating effect of the decision.

It is generally conceded that the farce of the "Investigation" now going on before the House Managers will be a greater failure than any of the late Radical movements—and will cover with contempt those concerned in the effort to blacken the characters of Senators because they are independent.

The minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the H. of R., has made a strong report in opposition to the purchase of Alaska, contending that the Territory in question is not near as valuable as has been represented, and that it will be a constant expense, and a source of weakness instead of power.

Gen. Grant is to be nominated by the Radical gathering at Chicago—no trouble about that. But there is likely to be trouble about the Vice President, about a Platform, and about some other matters. It may not appear in the surface.

It used to be "Hunnicutt and Bayne." The firm is dissolved. The New Nation says that "Dr. Bayne is proving a great curse to his race."

The Radical presses and leaders have "read out" of the party the seven "Recusant" Senators.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

President Salmave has escaped from Cape Haytien and arrived in Port au Prince. Here he used violent threats on the U. S. and other foreign Consuls, and many Americans were shot at and robbed, being finally compelled to seek shelter at the American Consulate. Some of the citizens were arrested and ordered to be shot. The U. S. Consul sent to Havana for an American man-of-war and to Jamaica for a British war vessel. The steam gunboat Phoebe, belonging to the British Government, immediately sailed from Jamaica to his assistance.

It is suggested that one cause of the great increase of cholera and other diseases in India during the present century is to be found in the destruction of the crocodiles by Englishmen. It is a tenet of the Hindoo religion to throw all corpses into the sacred Ganges, where they formerly were at once eaten up by the crocodiles. Latterly, however, there have not been enough of these animals for the purpose, and both the waters and the air have been poisoned by the bodies continually thrown into the river.

Advices from Venezuela to the 22d of April are received. Congress assembled on the 15th, but there was no Governor present, and no session had been had since, owing to the disruption between the two Houses. The troops with the rebels expired on the 20th. The result was still unknown, but private property was being seized on every hand and stored in the custom house to pay the debt of the Government.

The Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives had a meeting yesterday, under the resolution adopted on Saturday authorizing an investigation into the charges of corruption in connection with the efforts of the President's friends to secure his acquittal. A number of witnesses have been summoned to appear before the committee.

The suit between the heirs of James H. Shepherd and the heirs of R. D. Shepherd. (Mrs. Peter C. Brooks and sons) of Boston, which has been in litigation at New Orleans, for some time past, involving over a half million of dollars, was decided on the 8th instant, in favor of Mrs. Brooks and sons, heirs of R. D. Shepherd.

In the General Conference of the M. E. church at Chicago, Rev. John Lanahan, of Baltimore, yesterday offered a resolution "protesting against the selection of a large majority of army and navy chaplains from one of the smallest denominations in the country—the Protestant Episcopal." It went over under the rules of the Conference.

The Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago to-morrow. The delegates already assembled in considerable numbers, and the canvass for the Vice Presidency nomination is very active, though nothing definite can yet be known as to the result. Gen. Grant's nomination will be made by acclamation.

Mr. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, once a representative in the Congress of the United States, and subsequently in that of the Confederate States, died at his residence in Greensboro, last Thursday, after protracted sickness.

The famine and pestilence in Algeria has, it is stated, destroyed one hundred thousand Arabs within the last six months. The sufferings of the people are as horrible as those of the inhabitants of the Italian cities in the middle ages.

Forty-five prisoners have escaped from the Fort Point military prison, in California, by letting themselves down out of a porthole, many of them being heavily ironed.

Ex-Collector Callicott, who is charged with being concerned in New York whiskey frauds, has not been able to give bail, and has been committed to prison.

Secretary Stanton still occupies the War Department, and will stay there until some more definite action is taken on the articles of impeachment.

It is believed that a quorum of members of Congress will be present at the Capitol during the week, notwithstanding a large number have gone to Chicago.

Joshua L. Pike, arraigned in Exeter, New Hampshire, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, has pleaded guilty to both charges.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We are pleased to hear that the prospects of our merchants and business men are brighter now than they have been for months past. Large sales have been made by our leading business men during the week, and the prospect is good for an early return of our former business prosperity."

Robert Miller and G. W. Bruce, the young men who pulled down a small U. S. flag at Campbell Court-House on Monday last while under the influence of liquor have, it is stated, been bailed by General Schofield, in the sum of \$1,500 each, to appear before a military commission for trial.

Persons from New Kent bring intelligence of the burning of a barn at Hampstead, belonging to the estate of Henry Webb, on Monday night. Loss in grain, agricultural implements, &c., about \$5,000. It is supposed that the fire was started by some negroes.

Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois, member of Congress, has been advertised to speak at various places in this State, but has not yet come up to time. It is said that Col. Baldwin will answer him, wherever he appears.

It is said that Col. W. B. Payne who has taken the required oath, and is to be Mayor of Danville, was a Confederate mail agent, and a Confederate postmaster at Danville during the war.

The newly appointed Mayor of Portsmouth, James E. Stokes, was brought before Major Woodruff, commanding that military post, Friday, charged with obstructing the deliberations and business of the Council.

Chandler, radical candidate for Congress in 1865, in the Petersburg district, and opposed then to colored suffrage when colored people couldn't vote, now "goes the whole hog."

The "Investigation."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18th, 1868.—The House managers to-day proceeded with the examination of witnesses, in pursuance of the resolution of Saturday afternoon, authorizing investigation as to the alleged attempts to influence votes of Senators upon impeachment. The witnesses examined to-day were Perry Fuller, D. W. Voorbes, Gen. Thomas Ewing, and W. S. Huntington, of the First National Bank.

The three first named were interrogated with reference to conversations with Senator Ross, but it does not appear that any proof was adduced to warrant the imputations made, or that any of those witnesses did affect the action of Mr. Ross.

Gen. Ewing was asked if he did not visit the Senator at his rooms on Friday evening last, and in reply stated that he called and inquired for the Senator, and was informed by one of the ladies of the House that Mr. Ross had just gone out. Gen. Ewing was asked what else the lady said to him. He replied that she said she was very much annoyed at the report that she had attempted to influence the vote of Senator Ross, that she had said nothing on the subject to the Senator about impeachment, nor had he to her, and she did not know what his vote would be; that none of her acquaintances had urged her to speak to Mr. Ross, except a Radical member of Congress, Mr. Julian, who had requested her to beseech the Senator to vote for conviction.

Gen. Ewing further testified that at the conclusion of this conversation, Senator Ross returned, and the latter and himself had a brief conversation, in which some reference was had to the impeachment articles, but no attempt was made by the witness to induce the Senator to vote one way or another.

The purport of the testimony of Messrs. Voorbes and Fuller was that no attempts had been made to induce the Senator to vote for acquittal.

The testimony of Mr. Huntington was to establish the fact that a draft for twenty thousand dollars passed through the First National Bank of this city, endorsed by certain parties whose purpose in obtaining the money is to be sought through evidence to be offered hereafter.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT.—In debate, in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner said:

"We know from the evidence before us something of the character of the President of the United States. We know how utterly unprincipled and wicked he is; it is in evidence," &c.

In reply to this Mr. Doolittle said:

"I know that the honorable Senator, whenever he speaks upon this question, speaks with a great advantage over me, and over many other members of the Senate, for he feels himself entirely at liberty in his place as a Senator, to speak of the President (although this impeachment is still pending undetermined in the court) in the most unmeasured terms of denunciation, while others sitting near me in this court of impeachment feel constrained not to speak or even to open our mouths upon the questions which are involved in the impeachment, so long as that case is pending here. I therefore feel constrained even now to keep my mouth closed from entering into anything like a defence of the President as connected with anything involved in this impeachment trial."

With reference to anything contained in these articles of impeachment, I shall, therefore, say nothing; but I say to that honorable Senator that he never in his life has done more injustice to a human being than he does in speaking of Mr. Johnson as an unprincipled and wicked man. He may have his mistakes; he may err; but I say to that honorable gentleman—from, perhaps, more intimate acquaintance than he has had with the President during the last three years—that in the trying position in which he has been placed, such is the integrity of the motives by which he has been governed, I never in my life have met a more honest man than Andrew Johnson; and I say to the honorable Senator that although he may make grave mistakes—and I confess he has—although he may err in judgment, as no doubt he has, in matters of rhetoric, in making public speeches, extempore speeches, that, in my judgment, no President ever should make at all—although he may err in all these, when we come to the question of the integrity of his motives, (I speak now of any matter involved in this transaction,) but outside of that, I believe him to be an upright and an honest man.

Mr. Doolittle went on to say he knew the President had not had the opportunities of education enjoyed by the Senator from Massachusetts; but he had that which belongs to those who come into the world with their souls lighted up with the stamp of God's nobility—honesty!

ROSSINI quite recovered from his indisposition, has a new hobby, that of the Chinese scale, on which he is composing a Chinese polka, which he declares is destined to make a revolution in European music. This scale consists of three major and three minor notes, and out of this seeming cacophony Rossini has managed to make divine harmony. A young American pianist and composer happening to pay him a visit the other day, Rossini explained to him the whole theory of this new style of music, and lamented greatly that his time would be too short upon this earth to see it fully developed. He spoke quite philosophically of his own great age, and the possibility of his having to leave unfinished the pieces already commenced, but seemed to regret only the Chinese polka.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Drake asked to reconsider the resolution to adjourn on the 25th inst., and a motion that a message be sent to the House asking the return of the resolution, was agreed to. Some discussion took place on the bill to admit Arkansas. It was stated that the bill had been reported from the Judiciary Committee, and the delegates were present and waiting. Mr. Fessenden spoke against adjournment, and said, as to the Arkansas bill, he was not so anxious about it, but if it was to be taken up let it be done at once. As to the question which had been raised as to those Arkansas Senators voting on the impeachment trial, he thought nothing of it. He had no idea the Senate would permit such a thing, even if these Senators were so lost to a sense of honor as to claim it. The whole country would cry out against the bare idea of such a thing. Mr. Conness said that all the suggestions regarding it had come from a certain side of the chamber. Mr. Fessenden knew that, and was replying to the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Dixon). Mr. Dixon said the New York Tribune and Washington Chronicle had urged the admission of these Senators in order that they might vote on impeachment. Mr. Willey was anxious to have the bill acted on. Mr. Henderson said this was May, 1868, and the rebellion had ended in 1865. The President undertook a reconstruction policy of his own, of which Congress did not approve, and it was not until March, 1867, that Congress had adopted a plan of reconstruction. Mr. Chandler called Mr. Henderson to order. The motion was to take up a bill, and the Senator was discussing matters outside of it. Mr. Henderson resumed and gave his reasons for wishing the bill taken up and the Senators admitted, and thought the adjournment should not take place till this was done. The concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment was then taken up, and on being amended by providing that when the two Houses adjourn to-day it shall be to Monday, the 25th inst., was agreed to by yeas 23, nays 19. A message was received from the House asking for a certified copy of the proceedings of the last two days, which created some discussion, in which Mr. Buckalew and others indulged in some strictures on the House. Senate adjourned at 6.05.

In the House of Representatives, among other bills introduced was one to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidential office. Another bill was offered proposing to construct a Government telegraph between Washington and New York. A resolution was offered by Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, setting forth the thorough partisan character of the managers of the impeachment trial, and demanding that in the committee appointed to investigate the charges of improper influences having been brought to bear on certain Senators at least, two persons be added who were opposed to impeachment. It was voted down.

The Alaska purchase was called up, and the matter of an appropriation was offered by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, reciting that the House had acted hastily in the matter of impeachment, but the Speaker would not allow it to come before the House. Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution requesting the Senate to transmit to the House the secret proceedings had in the Senate in relation to the vote on the impeachment articles. The resolution was allowed to be taken up, and Mr. Stevens then made a speech denouncing the action of a minority of the Senators, and demanding that the reasons which are supposed to have actuated their course should be laid before the country. Mr. Ross demanded whether Senators were justified in perjury themselves to secure the conviction of the President, to which Mr. Stevens replied that "He did not think it would have hurt them much." A sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. Schenck broke out into personalities against Judge Woodward. The latter attempted to reply, but a desultory discussion then ensued in relation to adjournment. Mr. Ross, of Illinois, deeming it the duty of Congress to adjourn and go to Chicago in a body for the purpose of using its influence to heal the breach that was now threatening the Radical creed, was finally laid on party.

The whole subject was finally laid on party. A loose and irregular discussion ensued on the question of arresting a witness for contempt, and the House then adjourned.

Foreign News.

European dispatches give us the comments of the London journals of yesterday morning upon the action of the Senate on Saturday.—The Times says the vote upon the eleventh article corrects the fear of any party bias, and shows the case to have been judged upon its merits alone. The Morning Telegraph says that dignity and decorum have marked the whole trial, and the non-removal of the President is a most fitting close. The Standard says the Radical plot has been beaten. The Morning Post concludes that acquittal on the eleventh article is conclusive of acquittal on all the others. The Daily News takes a different view.

In the British House of Commons last night the Scotch reform bill was under consideration. Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, moved to add to the number of Scotch members of the House by taking the franchise from some small English boroughs. Mr. Boudrie, member for Kilmarnock, moved that the vesting clause be thrown out. The Government opposed the motion, and on a division were beaten in both cases. Mr. Disraeli, after the result of the last vote was announced, said the Ministry must now consider their position.

The Paris Pays says the Emperor of the French has been ill, but his condition is now much improved.

REDUCTION AD ABSURDUM.—In Mr. W. E. Robinson's speech in the House of Representatives on the 13th inst., on the bill for the admission of several of the Southern States, he "put the case," strongly, thus:—"We have a bill before us which, among other things, provides that South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama shall be admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States shall respectively duly ratify the amendment to the constitution, &c."

We will admit them as States hereafter when they do something as States which must be done before they become States! I know nothing so ridiculous as that, except a series of resolutions drawn up at some western meeting. It was first unanimously resolved that a new jail should be erected for the accommodation of the people of the whole country. Then they resolved unanimously that the materials of the old jail should be used in the erection of the new one. And then, lest the prisoners should escape while the new jail was being erected, they unanimously resolved that the old jail should stand until the new one was constructed.—Here it is proposed that these States shall not be States until they have done that which States alone can do. We will admit them as new States when they act as old States, needing no admission. They are the new States to be erected out of the materials of the old States, and the old States shall stand and act till the new ones are constructed.

The very language of this bill recognizes them as old States now competent to do an act which only States can do, to wit, to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And then it says they shall not be States until they do that which they cannot do until they are States."

Gold.

New York, May 19.—Gold to-day 139.

Letter from Hanover Co.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
HANOVER CO., May 16th, 1868.—There was a public meeting to-day for the benefit of Radicalism, at Beaver Dam Depot, in this county. Herbert V. Graves, a citizen of the county, who during the late war was "all things to all men," addressed the "stable sovereigns" in one of the most objectionable, detestable and incendiary diatribes it has ever been my misfortune to hear.

The most objectionable and rare instances which had occurred within his knowledge in connection with slavery, were presented in as leathome and high colored pictures as possible. Every instance of supposed, or imaginary wrong, which has been done, or contemplated, by the whites since the war, was presented in a light calculated to arouse the ignorant to the highest pitch of resentment.

The most unscrupulous and extravagant assertions as to the intentions and motives of the whites were vociferously and dogmatically uttered, with the object and effect of producing the impression that the respectable white men of Virginia, were studiously and ceaselessly striving to infringe the rights, curtail the privileges, and cripple the energies of the blacks.

A gentleman being called on to reply, two-thirds of the blacks indignantly turned their backs, and commenced talking in a most noisy manner.

A colored man, supposed to be a Conservative, endeavored to speak, but was threatened with violence if he persisted.

The die is cast—the Rubicon is passed. To your tents, O Israel—to your tents! Let every Virginian do his whole duty in the issue that has been forced upon us in the present contest. HANOVER.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The murder of a man named Sharpe, and the arrest of one Harrington as his assassin, at Toledo, have already been mentioned. The Toledo Blade gives the following particulars of the nature of the evidence against Harrington:

Last evening detective Hanks and Mr. John Beecher, who have been using a most commendable diligence in making a thorough investigation of the matter, returned from a trip across the river, in which they had made discoveries of a most important nature. Searching the house of Mr. Kenary, they had found in Harrington's satchel a quantity of shot, a dirk and a "billy." They picked up a vest belonging to Harrington, and in its pockets found a piece of newspaper. Also, in the house, a Toledo Commercial of April 15, was found, and a part of it was torn off. A search around the spot where the murdered man was discovered resulted in finding several pieces of paper scorched and blackened as if they had been fired from a gun.

These were carefully picked up and brought to the station house, where a careful comparison was made of the paper found in the house with that found in Harrington's vest, and that picked up near the scene of the murder. This comparison, being most carefully made by fitting piece after piece together according to the reading matter, resulted in the conclusion that the paper in Harrington's vest and the walling picked up near where the body was found both came from the newspaper found in the house of Kenary. This evidence, circumstantial though it be, seems to point beyond a peradventure to Michael Harrington as the murderer of Michael Sharpe.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The Sunday Schools yesterday, celebrated their 26th anniversary, and the display was in all respects equal to the celebration of preceding years. The place of assembly was in the grounds south of the Executive mansion, where the pupils were reviewed by the President, who occupied a position on the south portico. There were about fifty schools in line, and the procession was an hour passing a given point.

On Sunday, Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, confirmed 198 persons at St. Patrick's church, in this city, and also a large number at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Yesterday he confirmed a number at Trinity church, in Georgetown.

The President has received numerous congratulatory dispatches since the verdict on Saturday. These messages come from meetings and citizens in various large cities and towns throughout the country.

THOSE APPLE BLOSSOMS.—The following dispatches have been published:

Philadelphia, May 16, 1868.—Hon. B. F. Butler; Is all the harvest gathered in and every seed brought in sinful fruit? Are your apple blossoms ripe?

JOHN G. McDONOUGH.
Washington, May 16.—John G. McDonough, Philadelphia: Apple blossoms are a little kept back by the cold blasts from the treasury, but the fruit will ripen under the blazing beams of the sun of truth. B. F. BUTLER.

[Butler is not witty nor happy at repartee.—This is a poor rejoinder to a good joke.]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Change of Time.—The summer schedule on this road went into effect yesterday. The time, both on the Main Stem and Washington Branch, has been materially shortened. The fast line, leaving Baltimore at 5:20 P. M., reaches the Ohio river at Benwood in 15 hours and 40 minutes.

A new accommodation train between Baltimore and Winchester has been put on the line. This train will leave Winchester at 5 A. M. and Baltimore at 4:10 P. M.

The train for Washington which left Baltimore at 3 A. M. now leaves at 8:20 A. M.—Baltimore American.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—What or who was it that killed the impeachment? From the Radical organs we learn that Chief Justice Chase killed it; that Fessenden's jealousy and Grimes' hatred and Trumbull's wrath against Ben Wade killed it; that "Old Ben's" high tariff notions killed it; that the treachery of Fowler and Ross killed it; and, finally, that bribery and corruption and the whiskey ring killed it. But the simple truth is that the votes of eight Republican Senators, with whom justice was stronger than party, killed this impeachment. Justice prevails.—N. Y. Herald.

MUTUALITY.—The use of "mutual" in the sense of "common," seems to be on the increase. Thus we hear of a series of "Union Mutual Singing Meetings." Now, no manner or kind of singing can possibly be mutual, as every one will admit who will consider for a moment that mutual and "reciprocal" mean the same thing, and no one would venture to speak of any musical manifestation as "reciprocal."—New York Commercial.

The vomito is raging with unusual violence at Vera Cruz, and old residents have fallen victims to it.

The report Brownlow's illness is now contradicted.

ATTENTION!—A called meeting of the Sun Fire Company will be held at the engine house this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the President: WM. JENKINS, Secretary.

HAMS—2 tierces Sugar cured Hams of superior quality, and small sizes, received to-day, for sale. J. C. MILBURN.

50 KITS SHAD ROE, 20 half bbls Family Flour, of first quality, for sale by THOMAS PERIN, 15, King street.

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1868.

HERBERT BRYANT,
No. 25, King street, bet. Water and Union,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
Offers to the farmers this season the celebrated
BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
AND



RUSSELL REAPER AND MOWER.

both with the dropping attachment, which he will sell on the most favorable factory terms and at factory prices, freight alone added. Early orders solicited. my 12

HARMAN'S.

STEEL TOOTH WHEEL.



HORSE RAKE.

I am sole agent for this Rake for the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpeper and Warren, and would particularly call the farmers' attention to its merits. It is decidedly the best Wheel Horse Rake in use, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction, both as a Cleaner and Hay Rake, or so sale. Will also have a large supply of Revolving Hay Rakes, Hand Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Grain Cradles, Scythe Stones, Kifles, Hay Forks, Hay Knives, Horse Hay Forks, &c., &c., to which I would invite the attention of country merchants.

HERBERT BRYANT,
25, King st., bet. Water & Union,
Alexandria, Va.
my 12

FANCY GOODS, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SPRING STYLES!

CHARLES W. GREEN,

61, King street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Has just received from New York Importers

and Manufacturers, an extraordinary stock of

ENGLISH,

FRENCH, and

AMERICAN

FANCY GOODS,

Notions, Dress Trimmings,

Parasols, Fans, Handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

HOOP SKIRTS,

CORSETS.

WHITE GOODS, embracing

Tartanates, Victoria Lawn,

Cambrics, Broad Painted Pails,

Nainsooks, Bird Eye Diaper,

Check Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper,

Swiss Muslin, Irish Linens,

Mull Muslins, Towels and Towelling,

Linen Cambrics, Embroideries,

Edgings, Laces, Insertings, &c